Amendments to the Claims:

1. to 63. (Canceled)

Please amend claims 64 to 81 and add new claims 97 to 111 as follows:

64. (Currently amended) A system for generating an image of relief object comprising:

an electroluminescent device coupled to an electrode;

a variable resistive layer adjacent to one surface of said electroluminescent device, said variable resistive layer being comprised of conductive particles dispersed through a non-conductive medium, wherein said conducting particles are smaller than the resolution element desired for image;

a flexible electrode substantially covering a surface of said variable resistive layer;

an electrical current source, said electrical current source having one lead coupled to said electrode of said electroluminescent device and a second lead for coupling to said flexible electrode so that current coupled from said current source to said flexible electrode is strongly coupled through a low resistance path through said variable resistive layer to said electroluminescent device by ridges of said relief object and weakly coupled through a high resistance path through said variable resistive layer to said electroluminescent device by valleys of said relief object whereby more intense light is generated by areas of said electroluminescent device strongly coupled to said current from said ridges of said relief object and less intense light is generated by areas of said electroluminescent device weakly coupled to said current from valleys of said relief object to form an image of the relief object.

65. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, wherein said electroluminescent device is an organic electroluminescent device.

66. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, wherein said electroluminescent device is an inorganic electroluminescent device.

67. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, further comprising:

a sensor array; and

optical elements interposed between said sensor array and said electroluminescent device, said optical elements for focusing said generated light on said sensor array.

68. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, further comprising:

a one-to-one sensor array located proximate said electroluminescent device so that said generated light is sensed by said one-to-one sensor array.

69. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 67, wherein said sensor array is an integrated circuit.

70. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 68, wherein said one-to-one sensor array is amorphous silicon on glass.

67. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, further comprising:

a sensor array; and

optical elements interposed between said sensor array and said electroluminescent device, said optical elements for focusing said generated light on said sensor array.

68. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 64, further comprising:

a one-to-one sensor array located proximate said electroluminescent device so that said generated light is sensed by said one-to-one sensor array.

69. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 67, wherein said sensor array is an integrated circuit.

70. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 68, wherein said one-to-one sensor array is amorphous silicon on glass.

71. (Previously presented) The system of Claim 66, said inorganic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a transparent electrode layer;

a dielectric layer;

a light emitting layer containing light emitting particles, said light emitting layer being interposed between said transparent electrode and said dielectric layer so that a first surface of said transparent electrode and a first surface of said dielectric layer are proximate said light emitting layer; and

said current supply source is an alternating current source.

72. (Previously presented) The device of Claim 65, said organic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a thin, sublimed molecular film; and

said electrode being a transport anode on which said thin, sublimed molecular film is deposited and to which said one lead of said electrical current source is coupled.

73. (Previously presented) The device of Claim 72, said thin, sublimed molecular film being tris(8-quinolinolato) aluminum (III).

74. (Previously presented) The device of Claim 65, said organic electroluminescent device further comprising:

a light emitting polymer; and

said electrode being a transparent anode on which said light emitting polymer is deposited and to which said one lead of said electrical current source is coupled.

75. (Previously presented) The device of Claim 74, said light emitting polymer being of the group of poly(p-phenylene vinylene), soluble polythiophene derivatives, or polyanilene.

76. (Previously presented) The devices of Claim 74, said transparent anode being comprised of a transparent base substrate coated with indium tin oxide.

77. (Previously presented) The device of Claim 74, said current source being a direct current source having one lead coupled to said transparent anode of said organic device and a second lead exposed at a surface of said flexible electrode so that a localized pressure gradient generated by a portion of a relief object contacting said flexible electrode forms a conductive path through said variable resistive layer which corresponds to said localized pressure gradient whereby said current flows from said direct current source and flexible electrode through said variable resistive layer to said transparent anode of said organic electroluminescent device in correspondence with said localized pressure gradient to generate a light image of said relief object.

78. (Currently amended) A device for generating an image of a relief object comprising:

a flexible electrode;

a dielectric layer;

a variable resistive layer between said flexible electrode and said dielectric layer, said variable resistive layer being comprised of conductive particles dispersed through a non-conductive medium <u>wherein said conducting particles are smaller than the resolution element desired for image</u>;

a second electrode;

a light emitting layer being interposed between said dielectric layer and said second electrode, said light emitting layer containing light emitting particles; and

an electrical current source having first and second leads, said first lead of said electrical current source being coupled to said second electrode and said second lead of said electrical current source being coupled to said flexible electrode so that a localized pressure gradient generated by a portion of a relief object contacting said flexible electrode forms a conductive path through said variable resistive layer which corresponds to said localized pressure gradient whereby said current flows from said flexible electrode through said variable resistive layer, dielectric layer and light emitting particles to said second electrode in correspondence with said localized pressure gradient to generate a light image of said relief object.

79. (Currently amended) A device for generating an image of a relief object comprising:

a flexible electrode;

a dielectric layer and a light emitting layer in which light emitting particles are dispersed;

a variable resistive layer between said flexible electrode and said dielectric layer, said variable resistive layer being comprised of conductive particles dispersed through a non-conductive medium <u>wherein said conducting particles are smaller than the resolution element desired for image</u>;

a second electrode; and

an electrical current source having first and second leads, said first lead of said electrical current source being coupled to said second electrode and said second lead of said electrical current source being coupled to said flexible electrode so that a localized pressure gradient generated by portion of a relief object contacting said flexible electrode forms a conductive path through said variable resistive layer which corresponds to said localized pressure gradient whereby said current flows from said flexible

electrode through said variable resistive layer, dielectric layer and light emitting particles to said electrode in correspondence with said localized pressure gradient to generate a light image of said relief object.

80. (Currently amended) A system for generating an image of a relief object comprising:

an electroluminescent device having an electrode and configured as an organic electroluminescent device;

a variable resistive layer being proximate to said electroluminescent device, said variable resistive layer being comprised of conductive particles dispersed through a non-conductive medium wherein said conductive particles are smaller than the resolution element desired for image;

a flexible electrode that substantially covers a surface of said variable resistive layer; and

said electrical current source being a direct current source having one lead coupled to said electrode of said organic device and a second lead exposed at a surface of said flexible electrode so that a localized pressure gradient generated by a portion of a relief object contacting said flexible electrode forms a conductive path through said variable resistive layer which corresponds to said localized pressure gradient whereby said current flows from said direct current source and flexible electrode through which said variable resistive layer to said electrode of said organic electroluminescent device in correspondence with said localized pressure gradient to generate a light image of said relief object.

81. (Currently amended) A method for imaging a relief object comprising the steps of:

coupling an electrode of an electroluminescent device to a current source;

locating a variable resistive layer adjacent a dielectric layer of said electroluminescent device wherein thickness of said variable resistive layer is smaller than the resolution element desired for image;

substantially covering said variable resistive layer with a flexible electrode; and

coupling said current source to said flexible electrode so that said contacting step contacts a relief object contacts said flexible electrode so that pressure from ridges and valleys of said relief object generate relatively low and high resistance conductive paths through said variable resistive layer whereby said current from said current source is provided through said variable resistive layer at different magnitudes corresponding to said ridges and valleys of said relief object and said different currents cause said electroluminescent device to generate said image of said relief object.

97. (New) The system of claim 64, wherein said resolution element is a finger.

98. (New) The system of claim 64, wherein said conducting particles vary in size from 50 to 100 micrometers.

99. (New) The system of claim 64 wherein a thickness of said variable resistive layer can be from 50 to 100 micrometers.

100. (New) The device of Claim 78, wherein said resolution element is a finger.

101. (New) The device of claim 78, wherein said conducting particles vary in size from 50 to 100 micrometers.

102. (New) The device of claim 78 wherein a thickness of said variable resistive layer can be from 50 to 100 micrometer.

103. (New) The device of Claim 79, wherein said conducting particles vary in size from 50 to 100 micrometers.

104. (New) The device of Claim 79, wherein said resolution element is a finger.

105. (New) The device of Claim 79, wherein a thickness of said variable resistance layer can be from 50 to 100 micrometers.

106. (New) The system of Claim 80, wherein said resolution element is a finger.

107. (New) The system of Claim 80, wherein said conductive particles vary in size from 50 to 100 micrometers.

108. (New) The system of Claim 80, wherein a thickness of said variable resistance layer can be from 50 to 100 micrometers.

109. (New) The method of Claim 81, wherein said resolution element is a finger.

110. (New) The method of Claim 81, wherein a thickness of said variable resistive layer can be from 50 to 100 micrometers.

111. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein said conducting particles vary in size from 50 to 100 micrometers.